p.2

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

ACL	WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
	Public Water Supply Name
PW	ID# 0610001 & PWS ID#0610041
List PV	VS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
man a copy of the CCK and Cci	Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a R) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the re you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or tification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed	of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☑ Adve	tisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
🖾 On w	ater bills (attach copy of bill)
□ Emai	message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other	
Date(s) customers were	informed: 05/30/2017, 06/26/2017, / /
CCR was distributed by methods used N/A	U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	<u>05 / 30 / 2017,</u> 06/26/2017
CCR was distributed by E	mail (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /
☐ As a	URL (Provide URL)
NI/A	attachment
☐ As te	xt within the body of the email message
CCR was published in loc	al newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	RANKIN COUNTY NEWS
Date Published: 04 /	26 / 2017, 05/03/2017
CCR was posted in public	places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 05 01 / 2017
CCR was posted on a pub	icly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
N/A	
he form and manner identified ab	Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system is over and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public ppi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply
The same	06/20/2017
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Own	er, etc.) Date
KEVIN RHODES, PRESIDENT	Submission options (Select one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Serv MSDH, Bureau of Public P.O. Box 1700	Water Supply
Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

Andread from the action of

11110 two out or must rail, becomend come marche powers, factorism or the

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report ACL Water Association PWS#: 0510001 & 0610041 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water course is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to Identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility renkings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-548-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1182 HWY 43 South, Pelahatchie, MS 39145.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below issts all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1rd to December 31rd, 2016. In cases where monitoring want required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves want required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive meterials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and widific; morganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally or domestic wastewater discharges, oll and gas production, mining, or faming pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and faming pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; nedicative contaminants, which can processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; nedicative contaminants, which can be processed and petroleum production, and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, benduring bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

to this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

Maximum Contaminant Level (IACL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Recipion Contembrain Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a conteminant in chinking water below which there is no paper or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Districtant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a districtant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a districtant is necessary to control microbial conteminants.

Maximum Residual Distolectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

PWS ID#: 0	Violation	Deta Coñected	Level	Range	RESULT of Detects or Samples	Unit	MCLG	2ACE.	13:ety Source of Contemination
	778	Constitution			beding CLIACL	-ment			
Inorganic C	Contam	inauts							
to. Barium	N	2015) 525°.	.3042	.0051	pora.	2		Description of critical wastes: Socratical from motal references: archive of matural deposits
E Chiomoir	N	2018	£	No Pa	ge	bear	1937	90	Discharge from steel and pulp make account of natural deposits
1s Speet	<u> </u>	3018 T	2	0) SECTION	7.3	24.	STATES DECISION OF NORTH
g The Salar Salar	ingen er engigt.	A . Sec.	*			· · · · ·	Ì		presencitives
tol (Tantoca	×	2016	.504	Mo Ra	-54:	ppra	4		4 Erosion of returns deposits; water additive which promotes strong teetr; discharge from fertilizer and aturninum factories.
17, Lead	N	2012/14*	1	o		ppb	0	AL≂	75 Corresion of household plumbling systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts							
B1. HAAS			4	No Range	ppb		۵	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
62. TTHM [Total [dhalomethamas]	N	2016	1,78	No Rerige	ppb		0	во	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorina	N	2015	1,8	.5-2.1	mgi	1,	O ME	RL=4	Water additive used to control microbas

a weekly newspaper printed and published in t County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me and for said County and State, who being awy that said newspaper has been published for mo the first publication of the attached notice and 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supp thereto, and that a certain

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER O

ACL WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was publish (2) consecutive weeks, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 169 No. 41 on the 26th day of April, Vol 169 No. 42 on the 3rd day of May, 2

Marcus Bowers

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforest Marcus Bowers this 3rd day of May, 2017

> FRANCES CONGER My Commission Expires: January

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 15 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inch...........

Proof of Publication MSS TOTAL 26893 NOTARY PUBLIC Comm Expires January 25, 2018 PANALIN COURT

FIDAVIT

DEOLDE

PWS ID#: 0	610041	l	r	EST RESULT	TS .			`
Contembrant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure Ameral	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Incrganie (Contam	inants						
10 Bartan	N	2016	.0013	.00120013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from matai refinaries; erosion of natural deposits
f3 Cxomlum	N	2016	1	.7 - 1	bbp	100	180	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Соррег	N	2012/14*	,T .	0	ppm .	1.3	AL×1.3	Connsion of household plumbing systems; ension of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	2010	.114	.108114	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1 .	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pr	oducts						
81, HAA5	N	2016	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of dilaking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trinsformethanes]	N	2016	20,4	No Range	tbp.	Q	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination,
Chlorine	N	2015*	21 ;	1-1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016,

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for backerological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnent women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and confiponents associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking! If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on tead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/society.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic phemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a treatil fisk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by eating the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotiserapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other Immune system disorders, some elderty, and intents can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cayptosporkflum and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottline 1-800-426-4791.

The ACL Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

1182 High	r Associatio way 43 Sou a, MS 3914 1322	tīn.				PELAHATCHIE, MS PERLYAO, 3
			: 7	: :	. 21	ACL Water Association, Inc.
Water Meter Read Walters Fit	30620 ing Fee e OPTION	198180 [41]	2,440		18.88 2.50	1 444 6/10/17
Credit		,		(15.00)	7.38 8.09 MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENTS THE STUB WITH
799 CONCO BANK DRA	Prome:	10, 2017	ACCO)	INT# 444	5/30/17	MARK & JENNIFER HARRIS
2 · · · · · ·	. <u> </u>	7.38	0.71	8.09		143 MARTIN DR CARTHAGE MS 39051-7347

AT ACL OFFICE & RANKIN COUNTY NEWSTATE
*****PLEASE FAY BALANCE BY THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH
TO AVOID A \$35.00 SERVICE FEE AND POSSIBLE DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE*****

ACL Water Association, Inc. 1182 Highway 43 South Pelahatchie, MS 39145-3238 (601) 546-2322			PELAHATCHIE, MS
		24 1227	ACL Water Association, Inc.
Water 6564500 6534300 3 Walters Fire (OPTIONAL) Tax	0,200	54.20 1.00 3.79	1 666 7 10.17 58.99 64.79
323 GADDIS MYERS RD			ի]ես ի րոել[Մարոսի]յրդելով]ը

4.

ACCOUNT# 666 6/27/2017 5.80 64.79 58.99

*****2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT ACL OFFICE & RANKIN COUNTY NEWS****

*****BALANCE DUE BY THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH TO

AVOID \$30.00 SERVICE FEE & DISCONNECTION OF

SERVICE*****

******CLOSED JULY 4TH***** PAT LEWIS JR FARM 481 GADDIS MYERS RD PELAHATCHIE MS 39145-3351

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017 MAY -9 PM 3: 11 ACL Water Association PWS#: 0610001 & 0610041 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-546-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1182 HWY 43 South, Pelahatchie, MS 39145.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#:	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				MCL/ACL				

10. Barium	N	2016	.0051	.00420051	pp	m	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	.8	No Range	pp	b	100	1	OD Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	* .2	0	pp	m	1.3	AL=1	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.104	No Range	pp	m	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	* 1	0	pp	b	0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-	Products	S						
81. HAA5	N	2016	4	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	1.78	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.8	.5 – 2.1	mg/l	0	MDI	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0	<i>)</i> 010041		1.	EST RESULT	<u> </u>			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2016	.0013	.00120013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1	.7 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.114	.108114	ppm	. 4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pr	oducts						
81. HAA5	N	2016	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	20.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015*	2.1	1 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When

your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The ACL Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.